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Washington LABOR MARKET

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Washington State
Employment Security
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Commissioner

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
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Highlights

And Then Comes A Pause ....

Washington's economy appeared to have stabilized briefly in July. Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment showed no change over the month after losing ground ever since March. When adjusted for normal seasonal change, the state lost 25,000 jobs in the four months through June. A portion of that slide can be written off to abnormally mild weather which had the effect of exacerbating the month-to-month movements when any sort of a smoothing technique was applied. However, losses aside from any seasonal change took place in aerospace, shipbuilding, retail trade, and finance over the period. Moreover, the national economy itself failed to produce any sort of offsetting stimulus in the second quarter but rather weakened again after rallying briefly early in the year.

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Any sign that the state might be regaining its footing again is good news. The state continues to show employment higher than a year ago and unemployment below the nation as a whole. But there is no question but what the rate of job growth in the state has weakened in recent months even taking into account the vagaries of weather. Some downsizing and restructuring is occurring in several key industries and employers locally are as focused on the bottom line as are their counterparts nationwide. The degree of hesitancy and uncertainty affecting consumer purchasing is as much present locally as nationally. And the strength of the economy has shifted away from Seattle-Everett to the second tier of urban areas encompassing Bellingham, Vancouver, Spokane, and the Tri-Cities.

The state office of the Forecast Council is projecting a trough in the state's employment level sometime in the third quarter and a gradual pickup thereafter through 1993. Any good analyst knows that one month, of course, does not a trend make. However, this outlook with respect to the economy gives added weight to perhaps reading more into the July data than would normally be the case. An upturn in retail trade is long overdue. A faster clip in services would logically include some heightening in the key producer services sectors. And a leveling in construction at this point in time would at least hint that low mortgage rates are having the desired effect on new building activity. Stay tuned.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged in July at 6.8 percent of the civilian work force. Closure of schools for the summer recess caused a temporary blip in the number of people looking for work. However, the number of job openings for the month proved sufficient to avoid any undue upward pressure on the state's overall jobless count. Washington's unemployment rate has been essentially flat since April after dropping from a high of 7.8 percent in March. Once again the state positioned itself below the national average - an

enviable setting which has existed for the past two years with the exception of the first quarter of this year.

The nation registered 7.7 percent unemployed in July, down one-tenth of a percentage point from a high of 7.8 percent in June. Washington's unemployment rate was nearly a full percentage point lower. In contrast, neighboring Oregon clustered close to the national average at 7.5 percent and California was positioned at the high end of the range at just under 9.0 percent in July. The industrialized states of Michigan (9.4 percent), New Jersey (9.8 percent), and New York (9.4 percent) likewise fell in the upper grouping, with the lower end dominated by the farm economies of Iowa (4.4 percent), Kansas (3.8 percent), and Nebraska (3.0 percent). Indeed, the present period looks to be playing out much like the recession of 1990-91 - selective both in terms of industry and area impacts.

Resident Civilian Labor Force
Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	July 1992 *Preliminary*	Jun 1992 *Revised*	July 1991
Seasonally Adjusted:			
State Unemployment Rate	6.8%	6.8%	6.3%
National Unemployment Rate	7.7%	7.8%	6.8%
Not Seasonally Adjusted:			
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,681,400	2,627,600	2,533,300
Employment	2,506,800	2,457,200	2,379,600
Unemployment	174,600	170,400	153,700
Unemployment Rate	6.5%	6.5%	6.1%

Source: Employment Security Department; Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in Washington dropped by 28,100 workers in July. An end to the regular academic year led to a 36,000 worker reduction in state and local education. And in addition, private colleges and universities removed another 3,800. The net effect was a near 40,000 loss in education countered by a 12,000 gain in the non-education portion of the economy. Taken together, these countervailing trends were about normal for the period.

July brought few surprises. Seasonal boosts occurred in those sectors which typically expand in the summer months including construction (+3,000), transportation (+700), and retail trade (+1,800). Amusements and recreation (+600), hotels and lodging places (+300), and other tourist-related industries were likewise affected. Whatever added employment took place in government was also basically seasonal: parks, forest service, and summer youth programs all expanded. It was a July much like any other.

Then There Was Less

The one exception was further drawsizing in aerospace. Payrolls in aircraft and parts dropped by 900 over the month, bringing the total reduction for the year to 5,200. Boeing had announced an expected 6,500 worker pullback coming into the year. Assuming these numbers are still firm, that would mean 80 percent of the planned cutback is now behind and the second half should be noticeably less. Boeing will be scaling back production of the 737 from 21 planes a month to 14 beginning in October. But at the same time, the company will be building up its work force on the new 777 production line at Everett. The combination should allow for some rehires and help to stabilize employment going into 1993.

Another notable drawdown in July was a loss of 900 workers in food and kindred products. This was nothing more than the usual timing on major crops, however. Employment will build up again in August and further in September as production mounts. The weather pattern this year caused some early maturing of several crops. But apparently this was taken in stride. Output was up, quality was good, and prices received by farmers have generally been favorable compared to a year ago. Total cash receipts from farm marketing were up 7 percent in the first half.

But Greener Grass Grows Elsewhere

The balance of manufacturing showed gains in textiles and apparel (+300), paper and allied products (+200), and miscellaneous durable goods (+200). Lumber and wood products was flat. For the most part, the nondurable portion of manufacturing has held its own this year while

durable-goods production has weakened. Whatever job growth has come in manufacturing over the past twelve months has centered precisely in these same general areas: food and kindred products (+300), textiles and apparel (+800), and chemicals and allied products (+300). The durable goods industries on balance have posted a job loss of 9,100.

Construction employment mounted over the month by 3,000 - about average for the period. Payrolls among general building contractors increased by 800, roads and public works contractors by 500, and special trade contractors by 1,600. The level was off fractionally from a year ago (-1,500), however. But July probably gave a truer reading on construction than was possible anytime over the past six months. Understandably, weather plays a pivotal role in the building trades of the Pacific Northwest and the erratic nature of the weather pattern in 1992 had largely run its course by mid-July.

Payroll additions in trade (+600) and services aside from education (+2,300) were also comfortably in line with the past. Wholesaling (-1,200) fell over the month due to timing in agriculture. But retailing (+1,800) mounted on the strength of summertime sales. Services, aside from education, was bolstered by 2,300 jobs of which 1,300 was in health services.

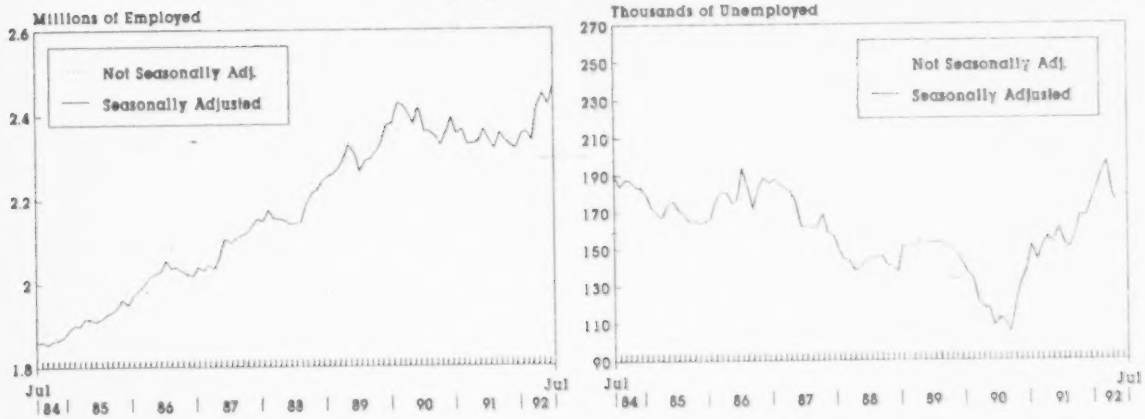
Over-The-Year Change Stays Positive

Washington's total nonfarm wage and salary employment level stood 5,500 workers higher than a year ago in July. This is not an extraordinary margin. But a margin, nonetheless. Moreover, it continues to reflect sizable offset taking place both in terms of industries and areas of the state at a time when the major metropolitan area, Seattle-Everett, is no longer acting as an engine of growth. The overall economy has admittedly slowed since the first three months of the year. However, there still exists a measure of strength in nondurable manufacturing and many of the services-producing sectors of the economy.

The biggest job growth over the past twelve months has come principally in services (+12,900) and government

(+3,400). These sectors tend to be less impacted by cyclical changes in the economy. And both tend to move more or less in concert with the overall growth in population and income. Certain producer services, particularly computer software and data processing in Washington, have a life of their own. Moreover, growth in health care services (+7,100) has continued quite apart from any slowing in the general economy.

Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment
July 1984 - July 1992



Source: Employment Security Department

AREA TRENDS

Steering A Steady Course

Little change in the unemployment rate was echoed throughout most areas of the state in July with the exception of the agricultural economies of eastern Washington. Timing between crops boosted unemployment into double-digits in such areas as the Yakima MSA, Adams and Columbia counties, and the Franklin County portion of the Tri-Cities. At the same time, the usual summertime boost of economic activity pulled down overall joblessness in many urban metropolitan areas including Bellingham, Vancouver, and Spokane. Unemployment in the Seattle PMSA dropped fractionally in July from 5.7 percent to 5.5 percent.

Economic performance by area diverged in 1992 and comparisons of county unemployment rates with a year before are beginning to bear this out. As an example, various farm-

based economies are posting lower than year ago unemployment as the farm sector, by and large, continues to prosper. On the other hand, many of the timber-based areas of the state are hurting. Seattle-Everett's economy has turned flat. Meanwhile, job growth has quickened in such areas as the Tri-Cities, Vancouver, and Yakima, and continues relatively strong in Spokane and Olympia. Both the Tri-Cities and Spokane posted unemployment rates lower than a year ago in July.

Unemployment Rates by Geographic Areas
State of Washington

Areas	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991
Washington State Total	6.5%	6.5%	6.1%
Metropolitan Areas	6.2%	6.2%	5.7%
Log & Lumber Areas	9.0%	9.1%	8.4%
All Western WA Areas	6.1%	6.3%	5.6%
All Eastern WA Areas	7.8%	7.0%	7.8%

Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

Boeing Cuts Output Of A Second Jet

Slowing aircraft orders prompted Boeing to schedule a cut in production of the mid-sized 757 from 8.5 to 7 planes a month effective in September of next year. The reduction follows an similar announced cut on the 737 from 21 to 14 planes a month beginning this October. Some of the current layoffs relate to adjusted scheduling on the 737. Output of other aircraft is expected to remain unchanged through 1993: five 767s and five 747s a month. Rollout of the first 777 widebody is scheduled for 1993 with deliveries to the airlines starting in 1995.

Biotech Becomes A Bigger Player

The latest status report on the state's biotechnology industry shows strong growth continuing over the past year. According to the Biotechnology Advisory Committee to the Department of Trade and Economic Development, employment in what constitutes biotechnology in Washington State jumped 14 percent in 1991 to 4,250 workers at 48 establishments. A further 17 percent job increase is forecast for

1992. Immunex Corporation, the state's largest for-profit biotech firm, and the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, the biggest nonprofit biotech research organization, accounted for much of 1991's overall job growth.

Housing Ignites Across The State

Three of Washington's major metropolitan areas ranked among the nation's top five housing markets in the second quarter, according to the National Association of Realtors. Specifically, the Tri-Cities led the nation with a 22 percent increase over the year in the median price of homes from $68,600 to $83,500. Second ranked was Spokane, with a 20 percent hike from $63,300 to $75,800. And Tacoma was fourth, up 15 percent in twelve months to $108,000. Prices in Seattle were flat, inching forward at 1.5 percent to $145,000. Lower interest rates have brought housing increasingly within reach of more and more families over the past year, and housing sales in Puget Sound area were up 60 percent from a year before in July.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Nothing To Shout About

Real Gross Domestic Product for the second quarter was revised upward by a smidgen to 1.5 percent - nothing to break out the champagne for. This left the sharp deceleration from 2.9 percent in the first quarter basically intact and changed little by way of analysts' reading on the economy. Corporate profits grew only 1.3 percent over the period after posting a strong 10.8 percent rise in the first three months. And most of that change came about from cost-cutting rather than any increase in demand. Productivity heightened at a 2.3 percent annual rate in the second quarter while unit labor costs, held down by the weak economy, inched up only 0.3 percent - the smallest in 17 years.

Industrial Production Does A Little Zigzag

Meanwhile, the nation's industrial output recouped some footing in July. Output of the nation's mills, mines, and factories rose 0.4 percent in the latest month, wiping out a 0.4

percent decline in June. The upturn was led by a 3.5 percent hike in utility output after declines in each of the previous two months because of unusually cool summer weather. Factory production was little changed. Industry operated at 78.9 percent of rated capacity in July, down from 79.1 percent in May.

Consumers Confidence Hits The Skids

The Conference Board's survey of consumer confidence dropped like a rock in July. The overall index plunged 12 points during the month after making steady gains ever since March. Analysts were surprised by the magnitude of the shift and the implications this negative reading carries for the future. Buying plans for homes and appliances were markedly lower than June. Autos were higher.

Low Interest Rates Can't Go It Alone

Fixed rate mortgages dropped below 8 percent in mid-August for the first time in 20 years. Continued downward pressure on interest rates in the past year have led to a wave of refinancing and some revival in housing. Obviously, any reduction in interest rates opens additional segments of the housing market to potential buyers. However, income growth trailed spending again in July. And caution rather than confidence still permeates much of the economy today.

Consumer Price Index
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
U.S. City Average	July 92	Jun 92	July 91	Jun 92	July 91
	140.5	140.2	136.2	0.2%	3.2%
Seattle†	Jan-Jun 1992	Jul-Dec 1991	Jan-Jun 1991	Jul-Dec 1991	Jan-Jun 1991
	137.8	135.2	133.0	1.9%	3.6%

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Prepared by Dennis Fusco, Chief Economist

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	Jul 1992 (Prel)	Jun 1992 (Rev)	Jul 1991 (Rev)	Jun 1991 (Rev)	Numeric Change: Jun 1992 to Jul 1992	Numeric Change: Jul 1991 to Jul 1992
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	2,180.9	2,209.0	2,175.4	2,192.5	-28.1	5.5
Manufacturing	345.2	346.0	353.0	353.1	-0.8	-7.8
Durable Goods	243.9	244.5	253.0	252.6	-0.6	-9.1
Lumber & Wood Products	36.7	36.7	37.6	37.5	0.0	-0.9
Logging	8.7	8.6	9.2	9.1	0.1	-0.5
Sawmills & Plywood	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.8	-0.1	-0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	0.1	0.0
Primary Metals	11.7	11.8	12.3	12.4	-0.1	-0.6
Aluminum	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.8	0.0	-0.3
Fabricated Metals	11.9	11.9	12.3	12.2	0.0	-0.4
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	19.1	19.0	19.8	19.8	0.1	-0.7
Computer & Office Equipment	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.6	0.0	-0.6
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.3	-0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	121.0	122.0	127.7	127.8	-1.0	-6.7
Aircraft & Parts	109.6	110.5	115.3	115.1	-0.9	-5.7
Instruments & Related	13.4	13.3	13.7	13.6	0.1	-0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.5	0.2	0.5
Nondurable Goods[3]	101.3	101.5	100.0	100.5	-0.2	1.3
Food & Kindred Products	37.4	38.3	37.1	37.6	-0.9	0.3
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	12.6	13.9	12.9	13.7	-1.3	-0.3
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	8.9	8.6	8.1	8.1	0.3	0.8
Paper & Allied Products	18.0	17.8	18.3	18.2	0.2	-0.3
Printing & Publishing	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.5	0.1	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products[3]	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.3
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	0.1	0.2
Mining & Quarrying	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	0.0	-0.2
Construction	122.5	119.5[2]	124.0	119.0	3.0	-1.5
General Building Contractors	36.5	35.7	36.8	35.5	0.8	-0.3
Heavy Construction, except Buildings	18.5	18.0	18.5	17.5	0.5	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	67.4	65.8	68.7	66.0	1.6	-1.3
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	114.5	113.9	113.9	112.1	0.6	0.6
Transportation	79.5	78.8	78.3	76.9	0.7	1.2
Trucking & Warehousing	31.5	31.1	30.6	29.7	0.4	0.9
Water Transportation	10.6	10.2	10.3	9.7	0.4	0.3
Transportation by Air	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.0	0.2	0.2
Communications	24.5	24.5	25.2	25.0	0.0	-0.7
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2	-0.1	0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	531.5	530.9	531.8	530.9	0.6	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	129.6	130.8	132.0	130.5	-1.2	-2.4
Retail Trade	401.9	400.1	399.8	400.4	1.8	2.1
General Merchandise	38.2	36.6	38.4	37.6	1.6	-0.2
Food Stores	65.1	64.9	64.1	64.1	0.2	1.0
Eating & Drinking	150.0	149.8	148.2	148.0	0.2	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	116.3	115.5	117.9	117.4	0.8	-1.6
Finance	50.8	50.4	51.1	51.0	0.4	-0.3
Services	549.9	551.4	537.0	536.9	-1.5	12.9
Hotels & Lodging	28.2	27.9	28.1	27.7	0.3	0.1
Personal Services	20.6	20.7	20.7	21.6	-0.1	-0.1
Business Services	86.8	87.0	86.7	84.3	-0.2	0.1
Health Services	163.8	162.5	156.7	156.0	1.3	7.1
Educational Services	18.9	22.7	19.0	21.2	-3.8	-0.1
Social Services[3]	40.8	41.6	39.1	39.7	-0.8	1.7
Eng. & Management Services[3]	57.8	57.4	56.3	55.8	0.4	1.5
Government	397.2	428.0	393.8	419.3	-30.8	3.4
Federal	75.4	74.6	74.8	73.8	0.8	0.6
State	106.1	121.3	105.5	120.7	-15.2	0.6
State Education	45.9	61.1	46.5	62.0	-15.2	-0.6
Local	215.7	232.1	213.5	224.8	-16.4	2.2
Local Education	102.1	122.9	105.0	119.9	-20.8	-2.9
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

[3]Data not comparable with previous years because of end-of-year industry code changes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

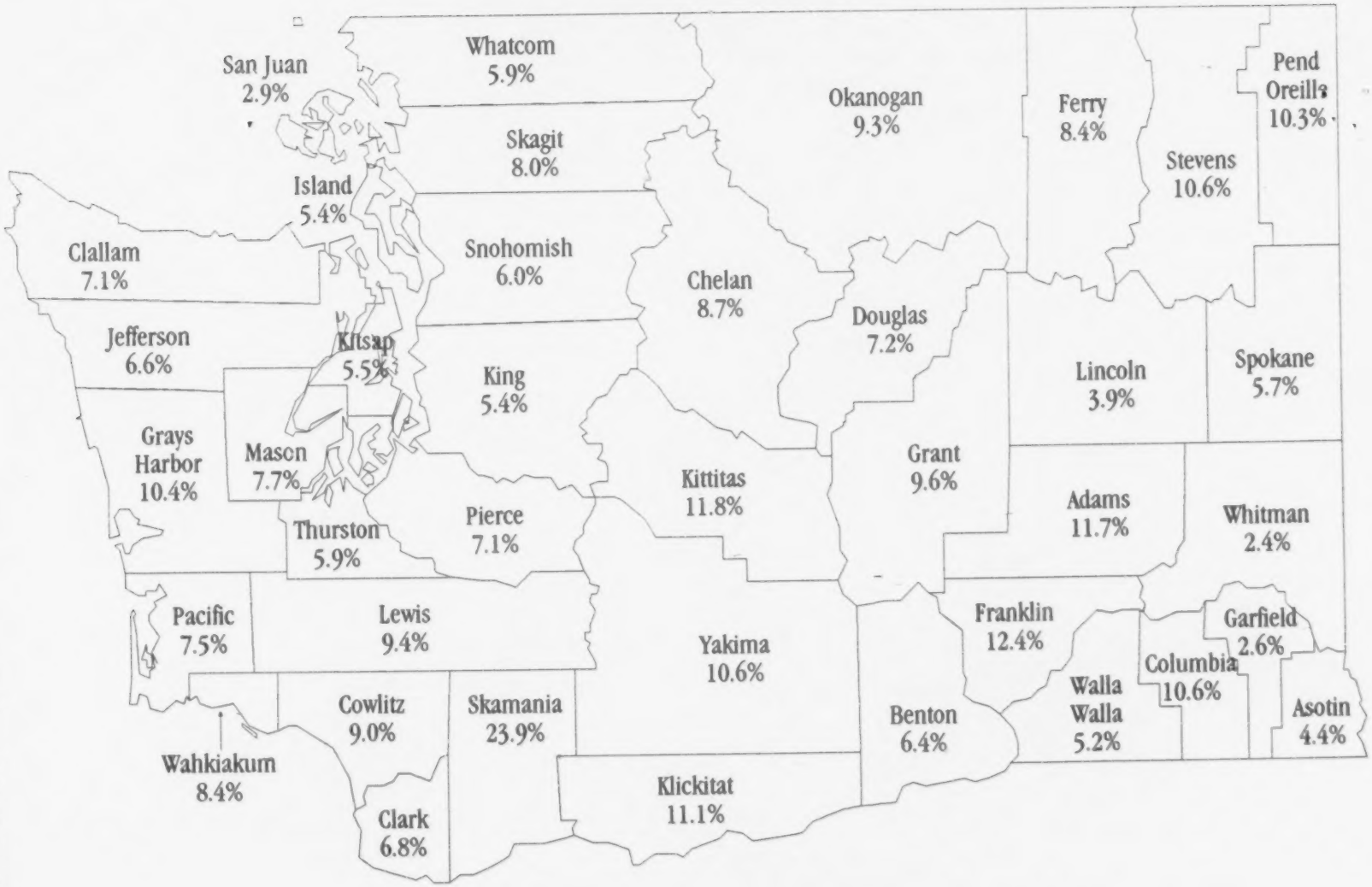
Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 9/1/92
Benchmark: 1991

Not Seasonally Adjusted	July 1992 Preliminary†				June 1992 Revised†				July 1991 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total	2,681,400	2,506,800	174,600	6.5	2,627,600	2,457,200	170,400	6.5	2,533,300	2,379,600	153,700	6.1
Bellingham MSA	74,800	70,400	4,400	5.9	73,400	68,600	4,800	6.5	70,400	66,400	4,000	5.7
Bremerton MSA	90,600	85,600	5,000	5.5	88,400	83,500	4,900	5.5	84,200	79,700	4,500	5.3
Olympia MSA	93,100	87,600	5,500	5.9	90,500	85,000	5,500	6.1	85,300	80,500	4,800	5.6
Seattle PMSA	1,170,500	1,105,600	64,900	5.5	1,141,700	1,076,400	65,300	5.7	1,117,200	1,062,500	54,700	4.9
King County ‡	923,500	873,500	50,000	5.4	900,500	850,400	50,100	5.6	881,600	839,500	42,100	4.8
Snohomish County ‡	247,000	232,100	14,900	6.0	241,100	225,900	15,200	6.3	235,600	223,000	12,600	5.3
Spokane MSA	183,500	173,100	10,400	5.7	182,600	171,800	10,800	5.9	171,200	161,200	10,000	5.8
Tacoma PMSA	273,700	254,400	19,300	7.1	265,900	247,400	18,500	7.0	256,500	240,500	16,000	6.2
Tri-Cities MSA	84,500	77,900	6,600	7.8	89,600	84,200	5,400	6.0	78,600	71,400	7,200	9.2
Benton County ‡	65,200	61,000	4,200	6.4	69,900	65,900	4,000	5.7	60,400	55,900	4,500	7.5
Franklin County ‡	19,300	16,900	2,400	12.4	19,700	18,300	1,400	7.1	18,300	15,500	2,800	15.3
Vancouver PMSA	137,600	128,300	9,300	6.8	133,900	124,100	9,800	7.3	127,900	119,200	8,700	6.8
Yakima MSA	113,100	101,100	12,000	10.6	115,900	106,100	9,800	8.5	108,600	98,100	10,500	9.7
Adams	8,270	7,300	970	11.7	8,290	7,610	680	8.2	8,250	7,030	1,220	14.8
Asotin	9,690	9,260	430	4.4	10,070	9,570	500	5.0	9,380	8,990	390	4.2
Clallam	26,730	24,830	1,900	7.1	25,860	23,950	1,910	7.4	25,060	23,210	1,850	7.4
Columbia	1,410	1,260	150	10.6	2,300	2,170	130	5.7	1,400	1,250	150	10.7
Cowlitz	40,230	36,600	3,630	9.0	39,350	35,680	3,670	9.3	39,610	36,520	3,090	7.8
Ferry	3,470	3,180	290	8.4	3,390	3,110	280	8.3	3,280	3,010	270	8.2
Garfield	1,140	1,110	30	2.6	1,120	1,090	30	2.7	1,130	1,100	30	2.7
Grant	32,870	29,700	3,170	9.6	31,850	29,290	2,560	8.0	30,420	27,300	3,120	10.3
Grays Harbor	26,950	24,160	2,790	10.4	26,990	24,150	2,840	10.5	26,260	23,650	2,610	9.9
Island	24,640	23,320	1,320	5.4	23,800	22,440	1,360	5.7	22,800	21,800	1,000	4.4
Jefferson	9,850	9,200	650	6.6	9,600	8,920	680	7.1	9,380	8,920	460	4.9
Kittitas	13,430	11,850	1,580	11.8	13,690	12,110	1,580	11.5	12,090	10,940	1,150	9.5
Klickitat	9,000	8,000	1,000	11.1	8,300	7,430	870	10.5	8,250	7,430	820	9.9
Lewis	27,270	24,720	2,550	9.4	27,000	24,490	2,510	9.3	25,610	23,200	2,410	9.4
Lincoln	4,670	4,490	180	3.9	4,510	4,310	200	4.4	4,710	4,530	180	3.8
Mason	15,670	14,460	1,210	7.7	15,520	14,290	1,230	7.9	14,390	13,220	1,170	8.1
Okanogan	22,340	20,270	2,070	9.3	20,850	19,010	1,840	8.8	20,960	19,110	1,850	8.8
Pacific	9,260	8,570	690	7.5	8,830	8,110	720	8.2	8,080	7,450	630	7.8
Pend Oreille	3,770	3,380	390	10.3	3,740	3,330	410	11.0	3,480	3,080	400	11.5
San Juan	8,550	8,300	250	2.9	7,560	7,280	280	3.7	7,740	7,560	180	2.3
Skagit	46,160	42,470	3,690	8.0	44,040	40,300	3,740	8.5	43,500	40,410	3,090	7.1
Skamania	2,260	1,720	540	23.9	2,270	1,750	520	22.9	2,400	1,990	410	17.1
Stevens	13,500	12,070	1,430	10.6	13,130	11,570	1,560	11.9	12,490	11,340	1,150	9.2
Wahkiakum	1,310	1,200	110	8.4	1,260	1,150	110	8.7	1,260	1,160	100	7.9
Walla Walla	24,410	23,140	1,270	5.2	24,390	23,110	1,280	5.2	23,330	22,080	1,250	5.4
Wenatchee Labor Area	55,660	51,110	4,550	8.2	50,840	47,090	3,750	7.4	50,970	47,110	3,860	7.6
Chelan County ‡	37,100	33,890	3,210	8.7	33,880	31,220	2,660	7.9	34,020	31,230	2,790	8.2
Douglas County ‡	18,570	17,230	1,340	7.2	16,960	15,870	1,090	6.4	16,950	15,880	1,070	6.3
Whitman	17,520	17,100	420	2.4	17,400	16,920	480	2.8	17,120	16,670	450	2.6

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

July 1992 Unemployment Rates
State of Washington = 6.5%



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary July Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jul 92	Jun 92	Jul 91	Jul 92	Jun 92	Jul 91	Jul 92	Jun 92	Jul 91
Total Manufacturing Industries†	202,975	$545.26	$544.93	$539.59	39.8	40.1	39.3	$13.70	$13.59	$13.73
Selected Manufacturing Industries										
Lumber and Wood Products	30,153	$484.41	$488.22	$474.71	40.2	41.2	38.5	$12.05	$11.85	$12.33
Primary Metal Industries	9,157	$601.64	$599.38	$590.33	42.7	42.6	42.5	$14.09	$14.07	$13.89
Fabricated Metal Products	9,585	$560.78	$525.67	$539.88	39.8	39.2	40.9	$14.09	$13.41	$13.20
Machinery	18,657	$446.16	$436.87	$403.62	39.8	39.5	37.2	$11.21	$11.06	$10.85
Food and Kindred Products	26,349	$408.74	$396.23	$401.72	38.2	37.7	37.3	$10.70	$10.51	$10.77
Chemical and Allied Products	3,077	$643.36	$638.00	$655.94	40.9	39.9	42.9	$15.73	$15.99	$15.29
Transportation Equipment	50,230	$698.94	$715.45	$682.67	40.1	41.0	41.1	$17.43	$17.45	$16.61
Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries										
Construction	93,991	$700.84	$677.47	$716.72	37.7	37.0	38.7	$18.59	$18.31	$18.52
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	468,885	$298.27	$302.74	$261.36	31.2	31.7	29.7	$9.56	$9.55	$8.80

†Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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